

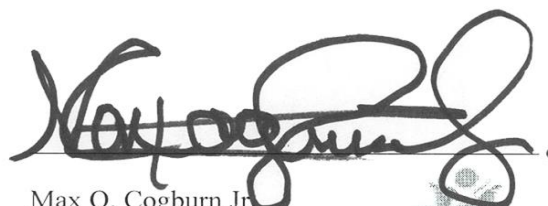
conditions of her supervised release, her employment, and her sobriety as justifications for early termination. But “full compliance with the terms of supervised release is what is expected of a person under the magnifying glass of supervised release and does not warrant early termination.” Folks, 733 F. Supp. 2d at 651. (quoting United States v. McKay, 352 F. Supp. 2d 359, 361 (E.D.N.Y. 2005)). Otherwise, the exception justifying early termination would swallow the rule. McKay, 352 F. Supp. 2d at 361.

In any case, recent developments call into question the factual bases of Defendant’s motion. A few weeks after Defendant moved for early termination, probation officers visited her home unannounced. In Defendant’s bedroom—apparently shared with her boyfriend—officers found drugs and related paraphernalia. (Doc. No. 62-1). Defendant subsequently admitted to using marijuana six months ago, i.e., during the term of her supervised release. (Id.).

Defendant’s early November motion stated that “I have been sober now for 6 years.” (Doc. No. 58). Based on her subsequent admission, that was a lie. The Court finds that in light of Defendant’s history of substance abuse, continued supervision will best enable the Probation Office to prepare her for a law-abiding life.

ORDER

IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED that Defendant’s Motion for Early Termination of Probation/Supervised Release, (Doc. No. 58), is **DENIED**.



Max O. Cogburn Jr.
United States District Judge